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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/675,746	09/30/2003	Brian KwangShik Hong		8008

33376 7590 02/06/2007
KENNETH L. TOLAR
2908 Hessmer Avenue
Metairie, LA 70002

EXAMINER

WONG, ALLEN C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2621

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/06/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/675,746

Applicant(s)

HONG ET AL.

Examiner

Allen Wong

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/30/03</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: the preamble should be rewritten as "a peripheral viewing system for a vehicle, wherein said vehicle having two opposite sides, a rear and a passenger compartment, comprising:" to comply with standard colloquial claim language usage for claim preambles. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 lacks antecedent basis because on line 7, "said cameras" does not clearly indicate which cameras are referred to. Does "said cameras" refer to "a camera" as stated on line 3 or the "a designated camera"?

Also, in claim 1, line 9, the term "them" is ambiguous and unclear. The term "them" must be replaced to clarify what is being stated.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and

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the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee (5,680,123) in view of Chun (5,956,094).

Regarding claim 1, Lee discloses in combination with a vehicle having two opposite sides, a rear and a passenger compartment, a peripheral viewing system comprising:

a camera mounted on each side of the vehicle (fig.4, note element 16 is a camera mounted on the right side of the vehicle and element 12 is a camera mounted on the left side of the vehicle);

a video display mounted within said passenger compartment, and positioned therein to be readily visible by a driver, where the video display is in selective communication with a designated camera (fig.3, element 30 and fig.5, element 74);

a microprocessor means in communication with each of said cameras and said displays for processing images received from each of said cameras and for transmitting them to each of said displays (fig.5, element 60 and 68 function to process the images obtained by the cameras 62, 64 and 66, and display the images to element 74).

Lee does not specifically disclose a pair of video displays mounted within said passenger compartment, and positioned therein to be readily visible by a driver, each video display in selective communication with a designated camera. However, the use of multiple displays to display camera images from multiple cameras is well known in the art. Lee discloses that displaying multiple views from at least two cameras can be incorporated as picture in picture or a split screen for simultaneous display (col.5, ln.66

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to col.6, ln.2). Chun teaches the use of multiple displays for displaying multiple views from at least two cameras, each video display in selective communication with a designated camera (fig.3, Chun discloses monitor 25 shows multiple displays used to display images obtained from multiple cameras in element 1 of fig.1, where each of the cameras are designated by channel to monitor each designated monitored area). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Lee and Chun, as a whole, for conveniently, efficiently monitor multiple camera images simultaneously in surveillance applications (Chun col.1, ln.52-57).

Regarding claim 2, Lee discloses a third camera is located in vehicle's rear (fig.4, element 14). Lee does not specifically disclose the third video display. However, the use of multiple displays to display camera images from multiple cameras is well known in the art. Lee discloses that displaying multiple views from at least two cameras can be incorporated as picture in picture or a split screen for simultaneous display (col.5, ln.66 to col.6, ln.2). Chun teaches the use of multiple displays for displaying multiple views from at least two cameras, each video display in selective communication with a designated camera (fig.3, Chun discloses monitor 25 shows multiple displays used to display images obtained from multiple cameras in element 1 of fig.1, where each of the cameras are designated by channel to monitor each designated monitored area). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Lee and Chun, as a whole, for conveniently, efficiently monitor multiple camera images simultaneously in surveillance applications (Chun col.1, ln.52-57).

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Claims 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee (5,680,123) and Chun (5,956,094) in view of Tsuchiya (5,530,420).

Regarding claims 3-5, Lee discloses the use of an alarm (fig.5, element 54). Lee and Chun do not specifically disclose the warning means for alerting a driver of an approaching vehicle. However, Tsuchiya teaches the use of a vehicle detection means for alerting a driver of an approaching vehicle (fig.1, element 100 is an vehicle detection means that utilizes the image information from cameras 11a and 11b, speed sensor 4, and other photoelectric sensors for detecting the approaching vehicle, wherein sensors are utilized for determining if the approaching vehicle is at a safe distance or range). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Lee, Chun and Tsuchiya, as a whole, for providing the driver pertinent information about approaching vehicles so as to drive at a safe distance and to prevent the occurrence of accidents (Tsuchiya col.1, ln.47-54).


Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Allen Wong whose telephone number is (571) 272-7341. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays to Thursdays from 8am-6pm Flextime.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James J. Groody can be reached on (571) 272-7418. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Allen Wong
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2621

AW
2/1/07